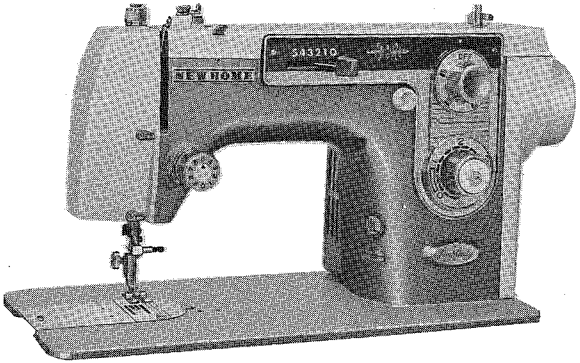
NEW HOME LIGHT RUNNING HOME®

INSTRUCTION BOOK



MODEL 447

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
P. O. BOX 866
SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA 90406, U.S.A.

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FOR YOUR PROTECTION

This sewing machine was accurately adjusted, carefully inspected and thoroughly tested before shipment from the factory.

The New Home Sewing Machine Company guarantees this machine against defect due to faulty workmanship or materials; however, this guarantee is effective only so long as the machine in question is not exposed to abuse beyond the normal wear and tear to which such products may be subjected.

Attachments are not covered; electrical equipment is for one year from the date of purchase.

To get extra needles, bobbins, light globes, oil, attachments or sewing accessories, see the nearest NEW HOME DEALER or

THE NEW HOME SEWING MACHINE COMPANY
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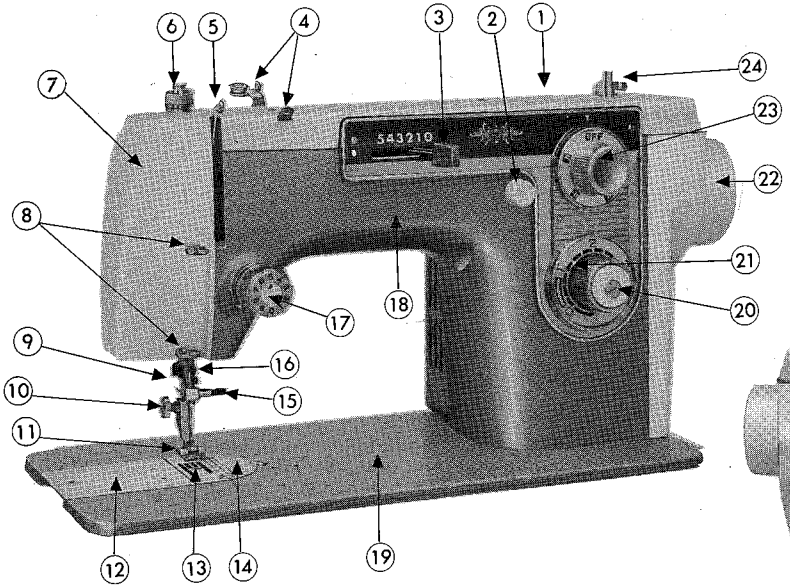
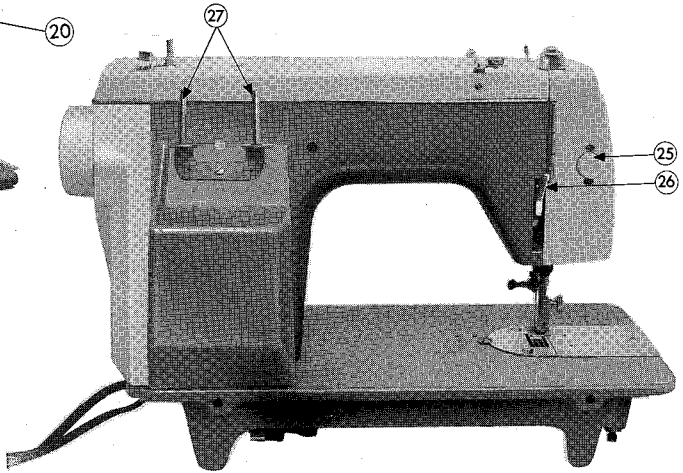
NAMES OF PARTS





NAMES OF PARTS

① Top cover
② Zigzag width stopper knob
③ Zigzag width regulator
④ Top cover thread guides
⑤ Thread take-up lever
⑥ Pop up pressure release regulator
⑦ Face plate
⑧ Face plate thread guides
⑨ Presser bar
⑩ Thumb screw
⑪ Presser foot
⑫ Slide plate
⑬ Feed dog
⑭ Needle plate
⑮ Needle clamp
⑯ Thread cutter
⑰ Thread tension regulator
⑱ Arm
⑲ Bed
⑳ Reverse button
㉑ Stitch length regulator
(Drop feed knob)
㉒ Balance wheel
㉓ Buttonhole knob
㉔ Bobbin winder
㉕ Light switch
㉖ Presser bar lifter
㉗ Spool pins

TO REMOVE BOBBIN CASE

Turn the balance wheel toward you until the needle bar is at its highest point.

Open the slide plate which is a part of the needle plate so that the bobbin case can be reached.

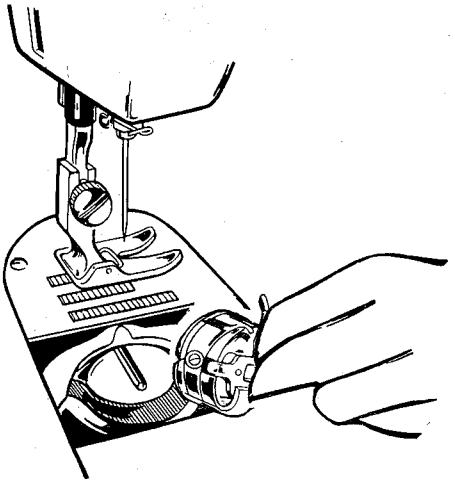
Insert the thumb and forefinger to open the latch, keep it open and withdraw the bobbin case.

While the latch is held open, the bobbin is retained in the bobbin case and will not drop out.

On releasing the latch and turning the bobbin case downward, the bobbin will drop out.

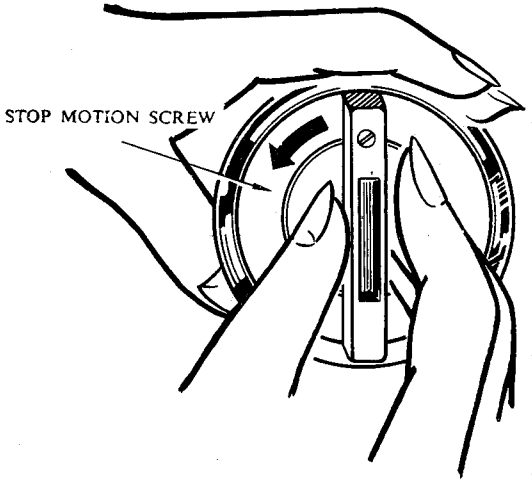
The bobbin case must never be removed when the needle bar is in the lower position.

Neither should a bent needle be used, as it is liable to damage the bobbin case or the shuttle.



TO WIND BOBBIN

1) While holding the balance wheel with your left hand, turn the stop motion screw toward you with the right hand.
   This allows the balance wheel to turn freely, disengaging the stitching mechanism.



2) Place a bobbin on the bobbin winder spindle, revolve the bobbin until the notch in the bobbin meets the spring on the spindle, and push the bobbin down. Then push the bobbin winding spindle so that the latch fits into the bobbin. (Fig. 1)
3) Place a spool of thread on the spool pin.
4) Pass the thread between the discs of the thread guide bracket. (Fig. 3)
5) Pass the end of the thread through the hole in the bobbin from inside to outside. (Fig. 2)
6) Holding the thread with your right hand, turn the balance wheel to wind the thread several times. Then cut the free end of the thread.
7) Run the machine until the thread is wound 70 to 80% in the bobbin and stop the machine. Then take out the bobbin from the spindle and cut the thread.
8) Tighten the stop motion screw.

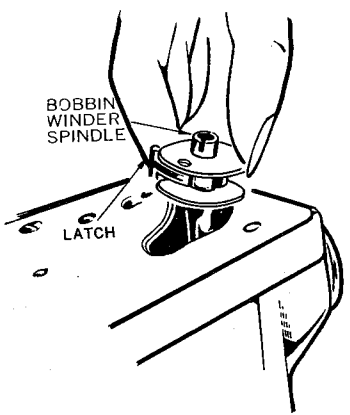


Fig. 1

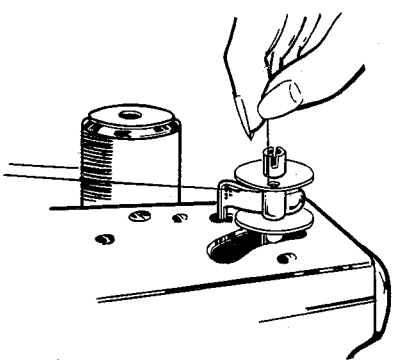


Fig. 2

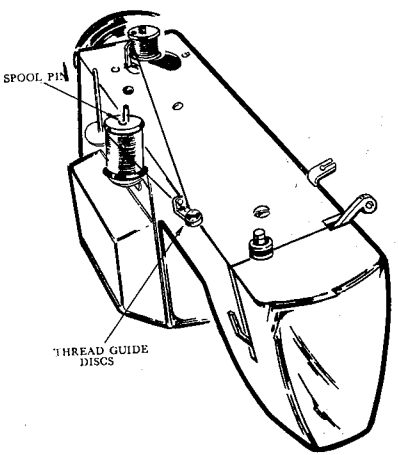


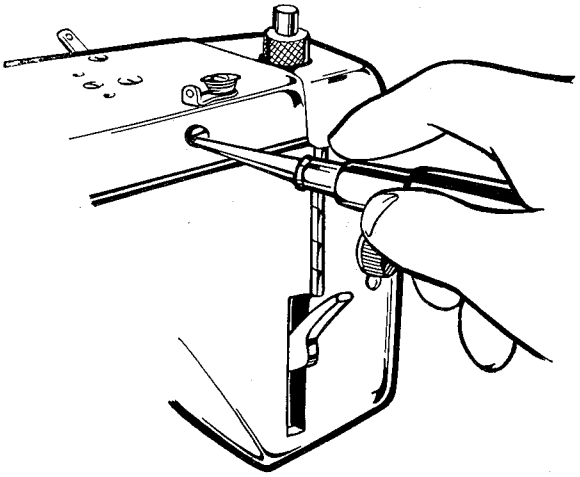
Fig. 3

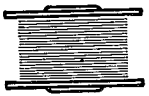
TO ADJUST BOBBIN WINDING DEVICE

The bobbin must be wound evenly. If not, irregular stitching will be the result. When the bobbin is wound excessively on the upper part of the bobbin (A), loosen the top cover thread guide set screw on the back of the top cover and lower the thread guide slightly. Tighten the screw to reset the thread guide.

When it is wound excessively on the lower part of the bobbin (B), loosen the thread guide set screw and raise the thread guide slightly. Tighten the screw to reset the thread guide.

A





Correctly Wound

B

TO THREAD BOBBIN CASE

Holding the bobbin between the thumb and the forefinger of your left hand, pull out a few inches of thread.

Holding the bobbin case in your left hand, turn the open side up and place the threaded bobbin into it (Fig. 1).

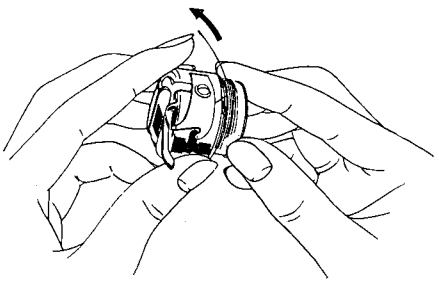


Fig. 1

Guide the thread into the slot in the edge of the bobbin case (Fig. 2).

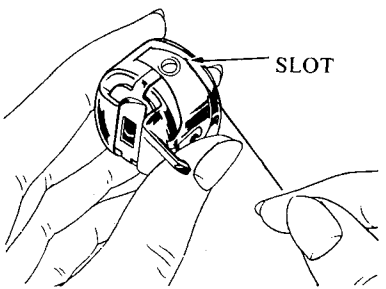


Fig. 2

Pull it under the tension spring and then into the delivery eye (Fig. 3).

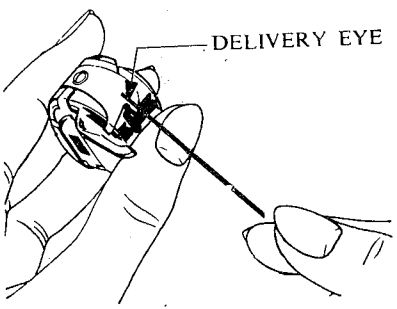


Fig. 3

TO INSERT BOBBIN CASE INTO SHUTTLE RACE

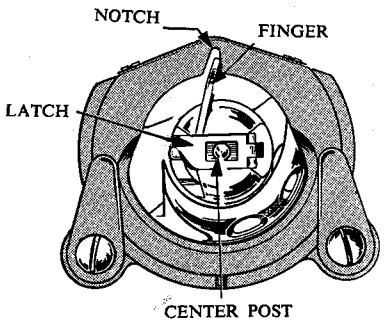
Raise the needle bar to the highest point.

Open the shuttle cover plate.

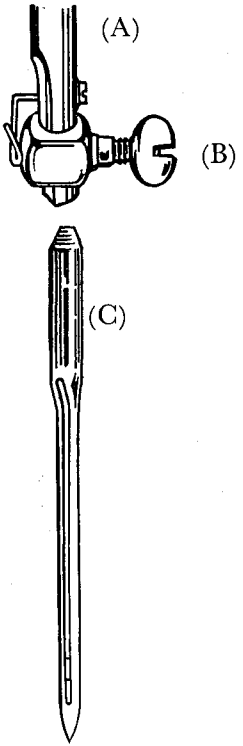
Hold the bobbin case by the latch and place it on the center post with the bobbin case finger in the notch at the top of the shuttle.

Release the latch and press the bobbin case into the shuttle until the latch catches on the center post with a click.

Permit the thread to hang down freely a few inches.



TO INSERT NEEDLE



Raise the needle bar (A) to its highest point by turning the hand wheel with your right hand.

Loosen the needle clamp screw (B) at the end of the needle bar, and insert the needle (C), with the flat side to the right, into the slot of the needle bar.

Insert the needle as far as it will go until it touches the pin which is visible in the slot above the needle clamp and tighten the needle clamp screw firmly.

RIGHT NEEDLE AND THREAD FOR RIGHT CLOTH

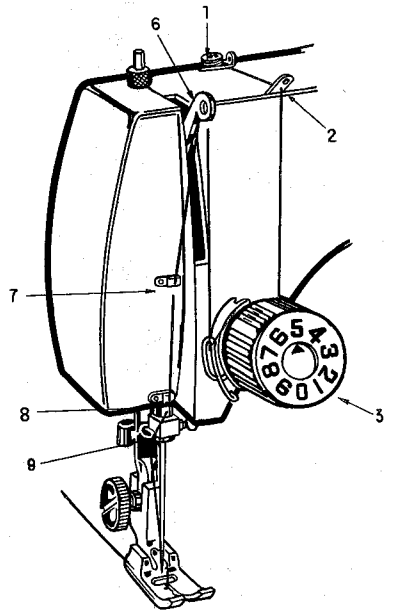
Size of Needles	C l o t h	Size of Threads
No. 9	Thin calico, silk, serge and muslin.	No.80-100 cotton thread or fine silk thread.
No. 11	Thin calico, cotton cloth, crepe de Chine, hosiery and silk.	No. 60-100 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.
No. 14	Ordinary cotton cloth, thick silk, thin woolen goods, towels and shirting.	No. 40-60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.
No. 16	Thick cotton cloth, serge and thin woolen goods.	No. 30-60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.
No. 18	Ordinary woolen goods, trousers, over-coats, thick calico and children's clothes.	No. 30-60 cotton thread or ordinary silk thread.

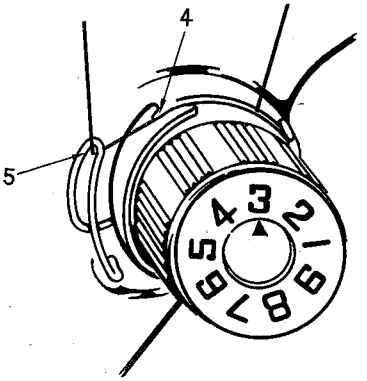
NOTE : Use a good quality mercerized cotton thread, if available, to avoid shrinking when laundered.

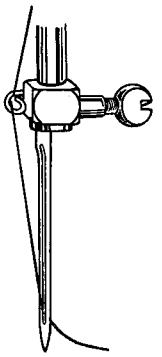
TO THREAD NEEDLE

Raise the take-up lever (6) to the highest point by turning the balance wheel toward you.
Place a spool of thread on the spool pin.

Pass the thread through upper arm thread guides (1&2), downwards around and between the tension discs (3) from right to left, up over the tension thread guard (4) from behind, through the loop of the take-up spring (5), up and through the hole in the take-up lever (6), down through thread guides (7&8) and into the thread guide (9) at the lower end of the needle bar.
Then pass through the eye of the needle from left to right.
Draw about two inches of thread through the eye of the needle.



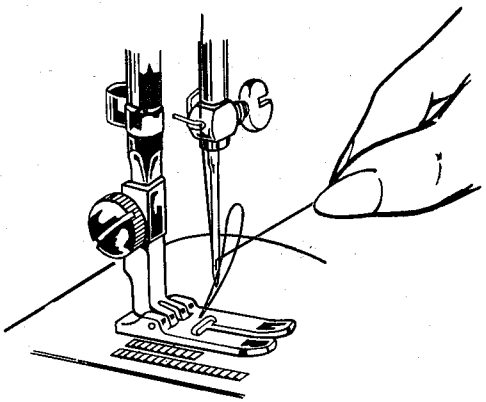




TO DRAW UP LOWER THREAD

Hold the upper thread loosely with your left hand.
Turn the balance wheel toward you with your right hand until the needle moves down and up again to the highest point, then stop the balance wheel and pull the upper thread slowly to bring up the lower thread through the needle hole.

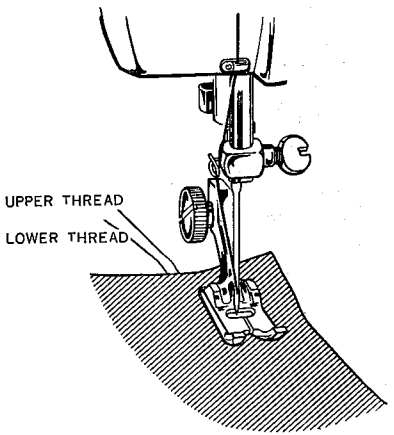
Place both ends of the threads back under the presser foot.



TO START SEWING

Place the cloth under the presser foot.
With the left hand hold loosely both ends of threads and turn the balance wheel with the right hand to let the needle penetrate the point from which to start sewing.

Lower the presser foot on the cloth and start sewing.



TO REGULATE THREAD TENSIONS

For ordinary stitching the tension of the upper and lower threads should be equal so as to lock both threads in the center of the fabric. (A)

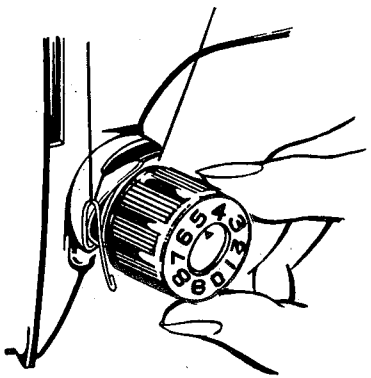
A

If the tension of one thread is stronger than that of the other, imperfect stitching will be the result. If the tension of the upper thread is greater than that of the lower thread, the upper thread will lie straight along the upper surface of the fabric. (B)

B

If the tension of the lower thread is greater than that of the upper thread, the lower thread will lie straight along the underside of the fabric. (C)

C



TENSION OF UPPER THREAD

The sewing machine will give perfect performance when the upper tension is correctly adjusted.

a) The tension of the upper thread will become stronger when the thread tension dial knob is turned to the right or clockwise.

b) The upper thread tension becomes weaker when the tension dial knob is turned to the left or anti-clockwise.

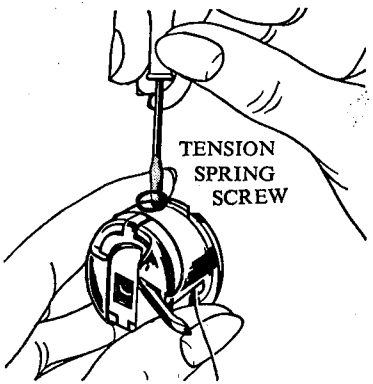
c) When the tension has been adjusted satisfactorily, the thread tension dial can be returned to the same dial number to obtain the same result.

TENSION OF LOWER THREAD

The tension of the lower thread is regulated by a small screw on the bobbin case tension spring.

To increase the tension, tighten the screw slightly with a small driver clockwise.

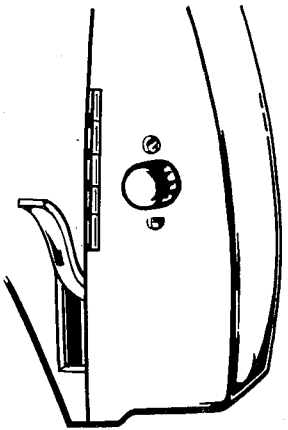
To decrease the tension, loosen the screw slightly counterclockwise.

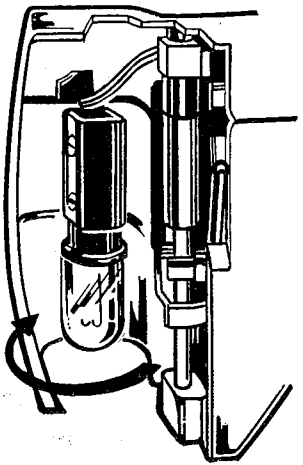


TO USE BUILT-IN SEWLIGHT

Sewlight is turned "on" or "off" by means of the switch which is found on the back of the face plate.

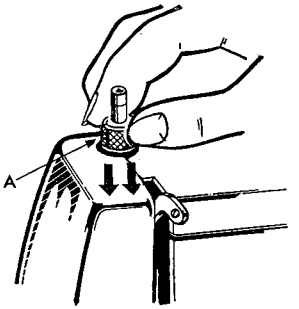
To change the electric bulb, swing open the face plate. Then the bulb can be unscrewed.

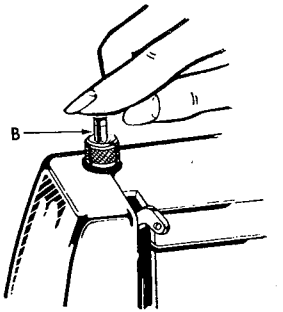




TO ADJUST PRESSURE ON PRESSER FOOT

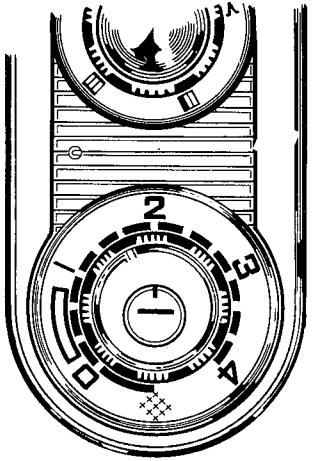
For releasing pressure on the foot, press down the ring (A), which will allow the regulator to spring up to its highest position and leave the material free from any pressure from the presser foot.
For sewing thin or light fabrics, press the top of the regulator (B) down lightly to get the required slight pressure on the fabric.
For sewing thicker or heavier fabrics, push the top of the regulator down further, in order to get a stronger pressure on the presser foot.





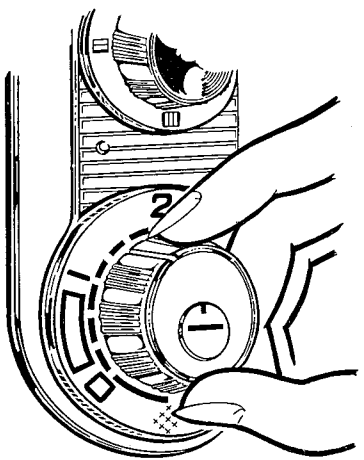
TO USE DROP FEED DEVICE

Darning and embroidering is facilitated by means of the special drop feed device which can be operated by the stitch length regulator knob.
Turn the stitch length regulator knob to the mark ( ) and the feed dog will drop below the surface of the needle plate permitting the free movement of the cloth.
The feed dog resumes its normal operation when the stitch length regulator knob is turned back to "0" and over.



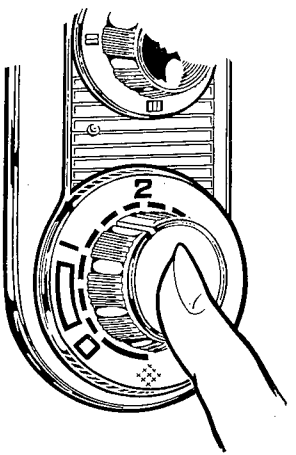
TO REGULATE LENGTH OF STITCH AND DIRECTION OF FEED

To regulate the length of stitch, turn the stitch length regulator knob to the required length.



For reverse stitching, press and hold the stitch length regulator knob until the desired number of stitches are sewn.

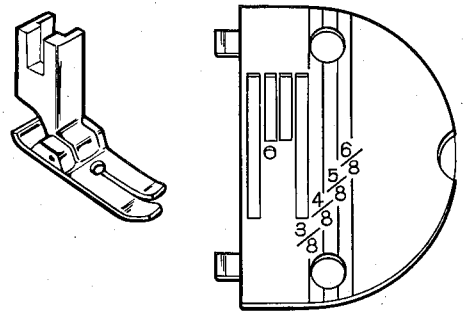
The reverse stitching is very useful when you need a reinforced stitch.



STRAIGHT SEWING

For straight sewing, loosen the zigzag width stopper knob, move the zigzag width regulator to the right as far as it will go and tighten the stopper knob securely.

It is advisable to use the needle plate and presser foot for straight sewing which are included in the accessories.

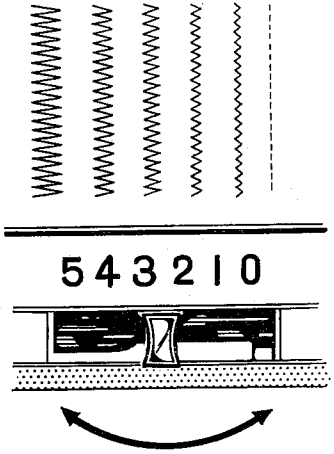


For sewing light weight materials use the above needle plate and presser foot.

ZIGZAG WIDTH REGULATOR

For straight sewing, set the zigzag width regulator at "0".

By moving the zigzag width regulator to the left or to larger numbers of the scale, zigzag width is increased accordingly.

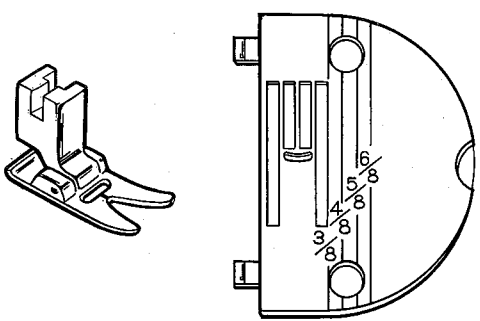


ZIGZAG SEWING

Make sure needle plate and the presser foot are for zigzag use.

The controls for zigzag stitch are located on the arm of the machine as shown in the figure.

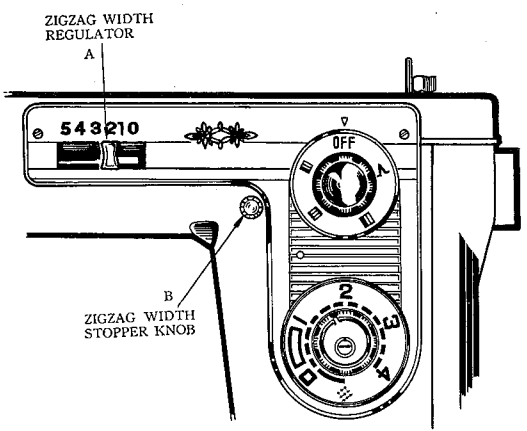
Notice the regulator "A" which adjusts width of zigzag seams. By moving this regulator gradually to the left toward "5" the machine will sew a zigzag seam of increasing width, depending on the position of the regulator.



The zigzag width stopper knob serves as a stop for the regulator "A".

To set the regulator "A", loosen the zigzag width stopper knob "B", move the regulator to the desired position, tighten the zigzag width stopper knob "B".

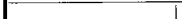
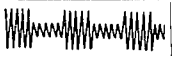
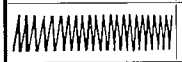
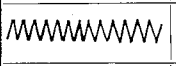
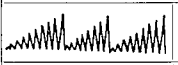
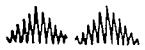
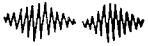
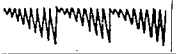
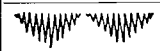
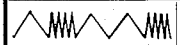
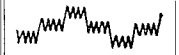
Note: When sewing buttonholes, blind stitches and straight seam, after setting the zigzag width regulator at "0", lock the zigzag width stopper knob.



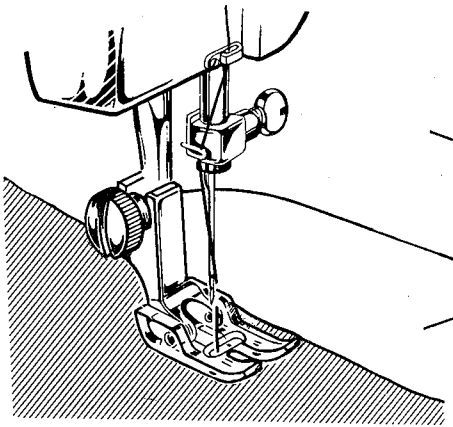
MANUAL ZIGZAG SEWING

By manually adjusting the stitch length, zigzag width and needle position while running the machine, a variety of ornamental stitches are sewn.

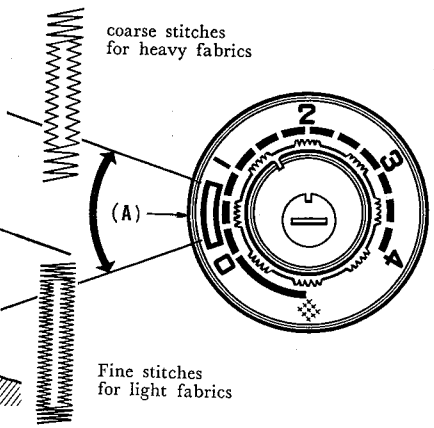
The following are some examples of manually sewn ornamental stitches:

Patterns	Stitch Length	Width	Needle Position	Patterns	Stitch Length	Width	Needle Position
	any length	0	any position		any length	5-2-5	M
	short	5	〃		〃	〃	R
	any length	1～5	〃		〃	slowly 0 to 5 and quickly to 0	L
	〃	0-5-0	L		〃	〃	M
	〃	〃	M		〃	〃	R
	〃	〃	R		〃	2.5	alternatively L-R
	long and short (repeat)	any width	any position		〃	1.5	L-M-R-M-L
	any length	2-5-2	L		〃	2	slowly L-R-L

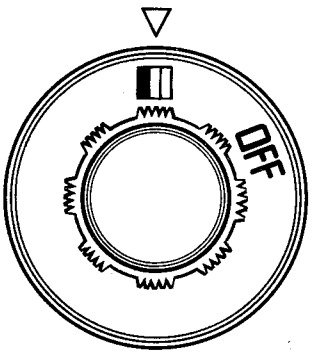
BUTTONHOLE SEWING



(Fig. 1)



(Fig. 2)



(Fig. 3)

Replace the presser foot with the buttonhole foot. (Fig. 1)

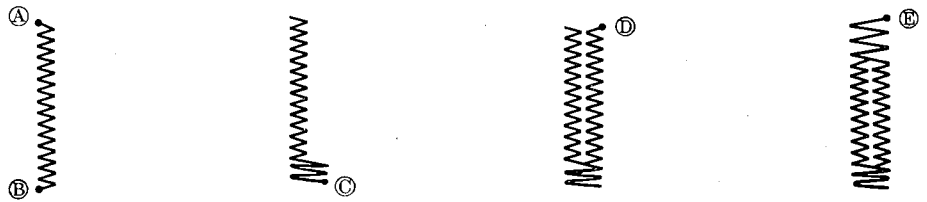
Set the stitch length regulator knob at any point within the mark (A) on what kind of satin stitches you may require. (Fig. 2)

Set the zigzag width regulator at "0" and tighten the zigzag width stopper knob.

With a pencil or tailor's chalk, mark the position and the length of the buttonhole on the fabric.

Set the symbol (▮▯) on the buttonhole dial to the mark (▽) (Fig.3)

Turn the balance wheel slowly towards you until the needle comes to the left side of the needle hole (A) and lower the presser foot.
Sew slowly until a desired length is sewn and stop the machine at the point (B).
Raise the needle out of the fabric.
Then turn the buttonhole knob clockwise and set the symbol (▬) to the mark (▽).
Sew about five stitches and stop the machine at the point (C), and raise the needle.
Turn the knob clockwise and set the symbol (▮) to the mark (▽).
Sew until length of the right row is the same size as the left.
Then stop the machine when the needle comes to the point (D), and raise the needle.
Turn the knob anticlockwise until the symbol (▬) comes to the mark (▽).
Sew about five stitches, and raise the needle out of the fabric.
Stop the machine at the point (E) and shut off the buttonhole knob (▽).
Then sew about five stitches to lock the thread.
With a buttonhole cutter or a seam ripper, cut the slot of the buttonhole carefully not to cut through the bar tacks.

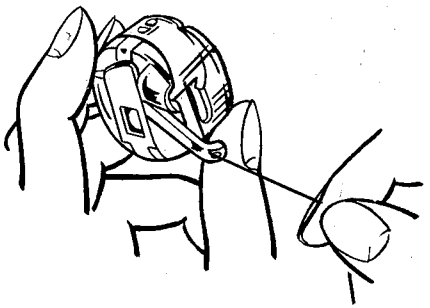


(Fig. 1)

Notes :

Pass the lower thread through the hole of bobbin case finger as shown (Fig. 1). (See page 9 as to threading the bobbin case.)

This will improve appearance of the buttonhole stitches sewn.



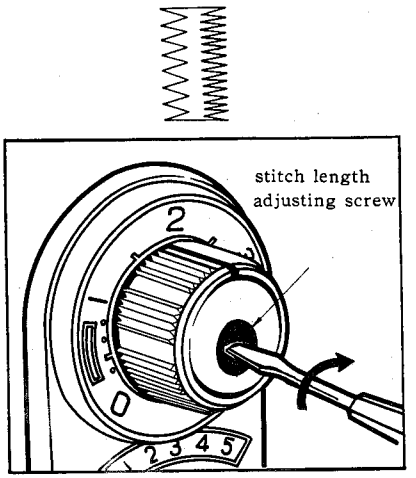
(Fig. 1)

TO ADJUST THE BUTTONHOLE STITCHES

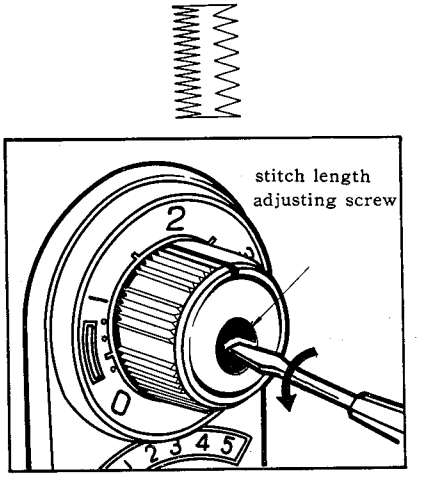
When there is a difference in the satin stitches in the right row and the left row of the buttonhole, make adjustments as follows:

* If the stitches in the left row of the buttonhole are coarse, turn the stitch length adjusting screw slightly to the right. (Fig. 1)
* If the right row is coarse, turn the screw slightly to the left. (Fig. 2)

In both cases mentioned above, only very fine adjustments are necessary.



(Fig. 1)



(Fig. 2)

BUTTON SEWING

Replace the presser foot with the button sewing foot.

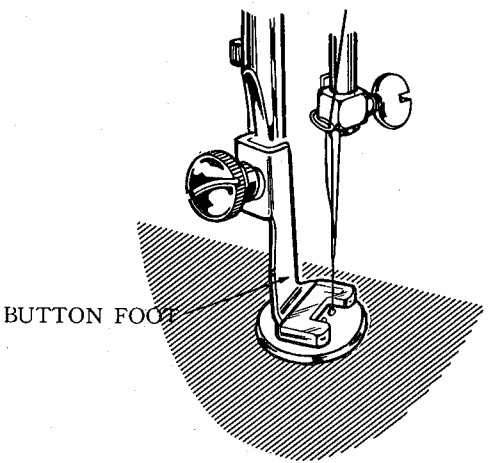
Turn the stitch length regulator dial to the mark ( ).

With the button sewing foot in a raised position, place a button on the fabric with its holes in a horizontal line and the left side hole underneath the needle, and let down the foot upon it.

Set the zigzag width regulator in accordance with the distance between the holes in the button, so that the needle enters the right side hole.

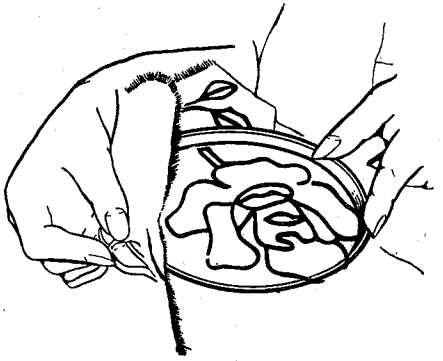
Sew six or seven stitches by turning the balance wheel with your right hand.

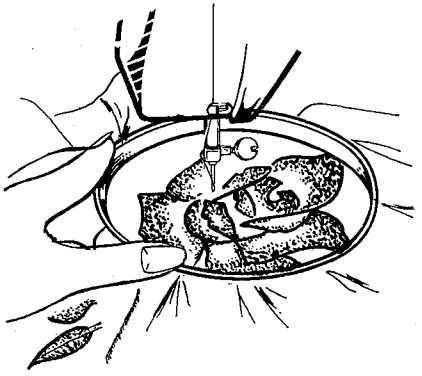
To lock the thread, set the zigzag width regulator at "0" and make three or four stitches.



DARNING AND EMBROIDERY

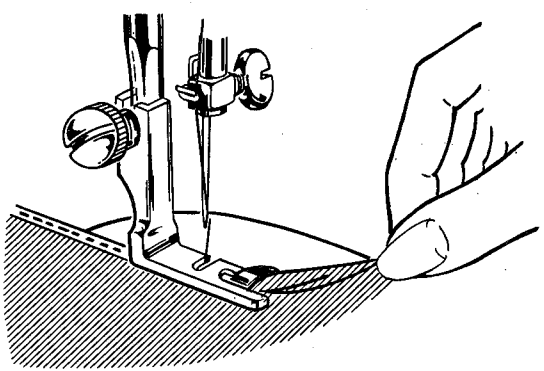
Raise the presser bar lifter and remove the presser foot.
Set the stitch length regulator knob to the mark (⁂).
Now your machine is ready for embroidery and darning.
Embroidery will be done most successfully when the fabric is stretched and fixed in an embroidery hoop.
Hold the hoop closely on the machine bed with both hands, press the material with your left forefinger in the vicinity of the needle.
This will help in holding down the material and will prevent the machine from making skipped stitches.
Manipulate work carefully and be sure to keep fingers out of the path of the needle.
Adjust thread tensions for the best appearance of embroidery work and slightly increase the bobbin thread tension to avoid the lower thread from being pulled up.





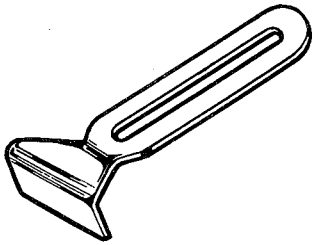
HEMMING

Raise the needle to its highest point.
Raise the presser bar, remove the regular presser foot, and attach a hemmer foot.
Fold over the edge of the fabric approximately 1/8 inch wide, then fold it over again in the same way for a length of about 2 inches.
Insert this folded end into the spiral-formed opening (scroll) of the hemmer foot.
Move the fabric back and forth until the hem forms itself in the scroll.
Pull the fabric toward you until the beginning of the hem is just below the needle.
Guide the fabric into the hemmer foot while proceeding.



Note : Do not crowd fabric into the scroll, nor leave the scroll only partly filled with fabric.

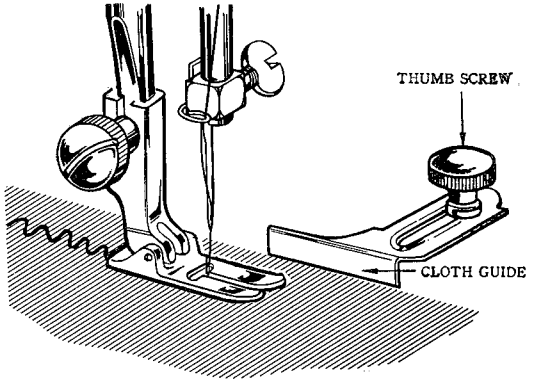
Instead of a straight stitch, you can also use a zigzag stitch for this hemming operation.
Be sure, however, to adjust the width of the zigzag stitch so that it is as wide as the hem itself.

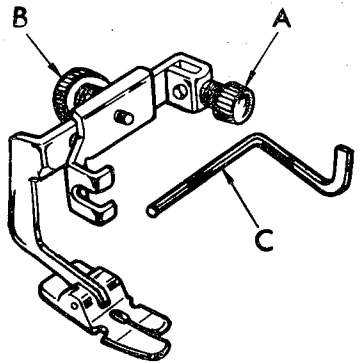


CLOTH GUIDE

When you wish to sew close to the edge of the fabric or to make a wide hem up to 1½ inches in a straight (or zigzag) and uniform line, the cloth guide will be of help. To attach the guide, place it over a hole to the right of the needle in the bed of the machine.

Attach the guide with the thumb screw adjusting the guide to the desired distance, and then tighten the screw firmly.





SEWING ON ZIPPER

The double purpose zipper foot (zipper-quilter) included in the accessories enables you to attach a zipper on fabric.

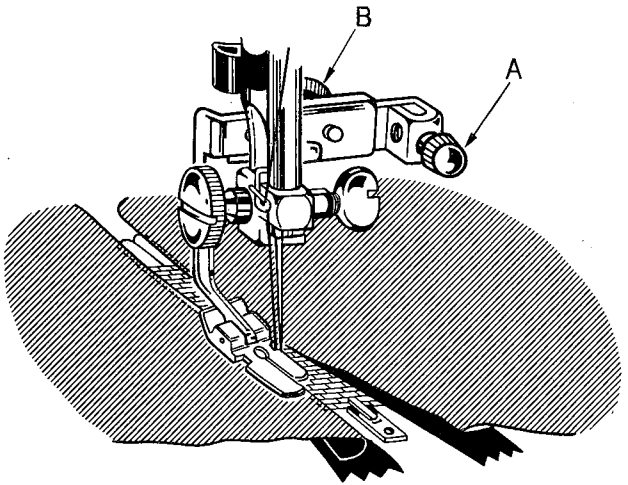
Take off the hook-shaped quilting attachment (C) from the zipper foot and attach the foot to the presser bar of the machine.

First open out the zipper and place fabric in the position under the needle.

Set the machine for straight stitching.

Loosen the thumb screw (B) to set the foot on the left side of the needle and sew the left-side zipper as shown.

To sew the right-side zipper, bring the foot to the right side of the needle.



TO USE QUILTING ATTACHMENT

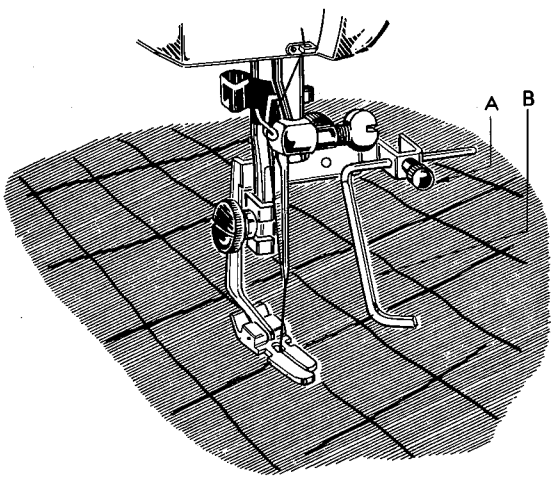
The quilting attachment (B) will enable you to sew parallel lines on padded fabrics without the necessity of marking them in advance.

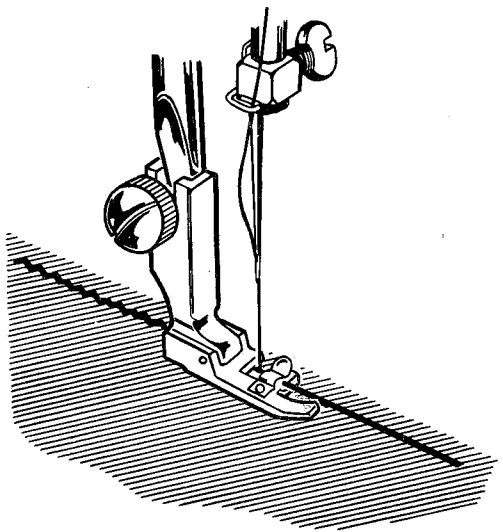
There are two kinds of quilters in the accessories to be attached to the right or left side of the clamp on the zipper foot depending on the distance between the parallel lines.

To attach the quilter to the foot, loosen the thumb screw (A) and clamp the quilter by the thumb screw.

Adjust the curved hook to the desired distance from the needle and adjust it to press into the fabric.

Set the zigzag width regulator at "0".
When sewing, the hook should follow the preceding line of stitching.





BRAID SEWING

Remove the regular presser foot from the machine and attach the braider foot.

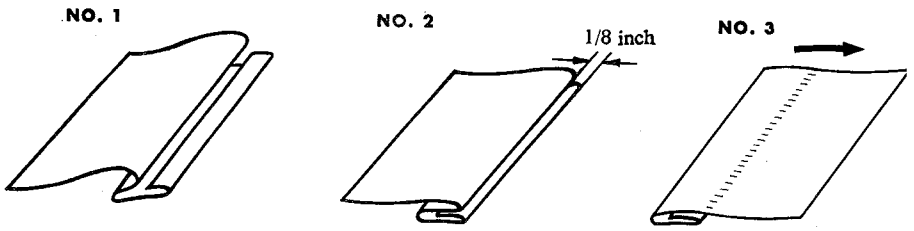
Insert the braid through the thread guide spring on the braider foot and lay it under the foot.

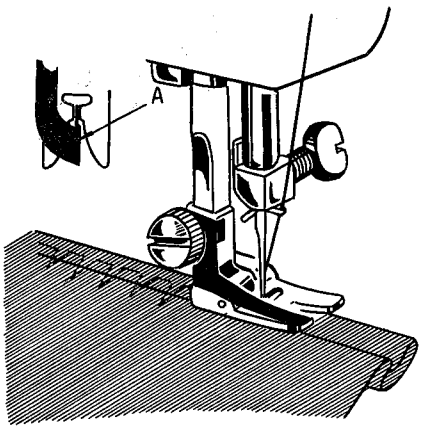
Adjust width of zigzag seam and length of stitch to obtain a covering of the braid which appears the most desirable for the material you are sewing.

Using a needle thread of a contrasting color will enhance the beauty of your braiding.

BLIND STITCH HEM

Set the zigzag width regulator at "0" and tighten the zigzag width stopper knob.
Set the stitch length regulator at about "1".
Turn the balance wheel until the feed dog goes down below the needle plate level.
Lower the presser foot.
Then loosen the presser foot thumb screw to insert the blind stitch hem guide between the screw and the presser foot.
Tighten the presser foot thumb screw making sure that the guide (A) is placed in the middle of the toes of the presser foot.
Set the buttonhole dial at ≺ .
With the fabric inside out, fold it to the desired size of hem. (No. 1)
Fold it again leaving a margin of 1/8 inch on the bottom fold. (No. 2)
Feed the fabric along the guide.
Unfold the fabric (No. 3) and you will have a blind stitch hem.





TO CLEAN SHUTTLE RACE

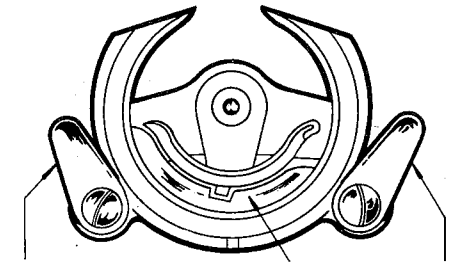
Because your machine is specially equipped with the shuttle thread ejector which prevents jamming of the shuttle, it will rarely be necessary to open and clean the shuttle-race.

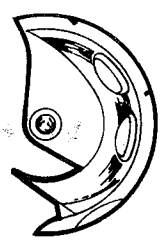
However, if for some reason it should ever be required to open and clean the shuttle-race, its design enables you to do this most easily and conveniently without sacrificing the precise fit which is so essential to the efficient working of the machine.

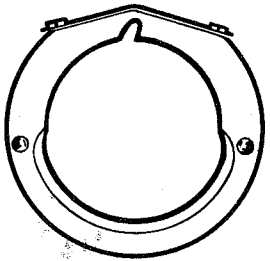
To open the shuttle-race, first raise the needle bar to its highest point and remove the bobbin case.

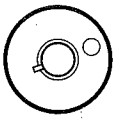
Next, twist the shuttle-race ring clasps outward and take out the shuttle ring.

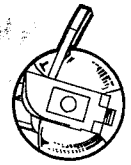
Carefully remove shuttle hook and clean out shuttle-race. Replace shuttle hook, shuttle-race ring and lock with clasps.
Be careful not to drop or otherwise damage the shuttle.




Shuttle Hook


Shuttle Race Ring


Bobbin


Bobbin Case

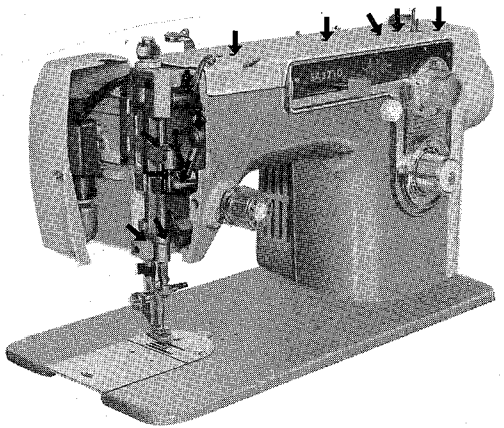
TO OIL MACHINE

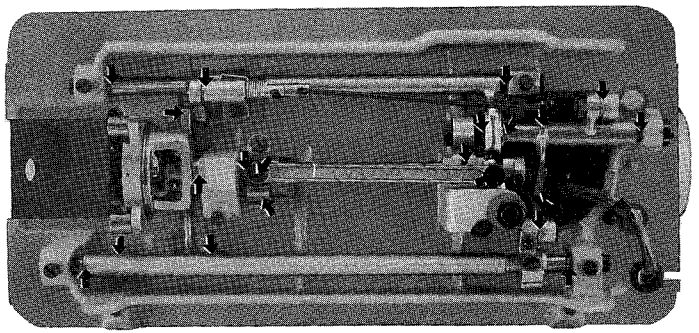
Apply a few drops of fine quality sewing machine oil to the points indicated by the arrows in the figures.

In constant use, oil two or three times a week.

In case the machine does not work smoothly due to standing idle for some time, apply a few drops of kerosene at the oiling points, and run the machine rapidly for a minute.

Before lubricating, wipe off the oiling points.





SUGGESTIONS FOR SMOOTH SEWING

Machine Working Heavily

See if the shuttle race, feed dog and underneath parts of the needle plate are clogged with lint. If so, clean the part.

If the machine works hard after standing for some time, apply a little kerosene in place of oil. Then run the machine rapidly to clean the bearings, and oil the machine with sewing machine oil. The use of inferior oil is usually the cause of the machine working heavily.

Thread Breaks

If the needle thread breaks, it is probably due to one of the following causes:

The machine being improperly threaded.

The tensions being too tight.

The needle being bent or having a blunt point.

The thread take-up spring broken.

If the lower thread breaks, adjust the bobbin thread tension (see page 15); also see that the inside of the bobbin case and the part underneath the tension spring are free from lint.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SMOOTH SEWING

Skipped Stitches

A bent or blunt-pointed needle is often the cause of this. See that the needle is accurately inserted. Remove the needle plate, and, after ascertaining that the feed is clean and working freely, reset the needle plate.

Needle Breaks

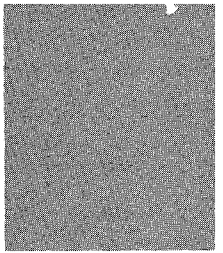
See that the needle is not bent and avoid pulling the material when stitching; either condition will cause the needle to strike on needle plate and break.

Material Puckers

This is generally due to incorrect tension. See that both the bobbin case and the needle are properly threaded; that the thread used is of good quality and the correct size for the needle.

Stitches Loop

This is regulated by the tensions. See that both the bobbin case and the needle are properly threaded; that the thread used is of good quality and the correct size for the needle.



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